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ABSTRACT

This document is directed toward those undergraduate colleges and universities in West Virginia currently accredited by the Board of Regents, through which a majority of the total student aid dollars directed to students in West Virginia continues to be channeled. Colleges included in the document have been called upon to furnish statistics relating to campus-based federal aid programs, institutional awards, and funds channeled to their students from outside agencies. Since the institution has no direct control over many "outside" monies, estimates have sometimes been necessary in reporting those funds flowing through Social Security, Veterans Benefits, etc. With support from institutional personnel, the Board of Regents' staff has gathered data on the West Virginia Scholarship Program and the Institutional Undergraduate Scholarship Program. Also reported is assistance provided to both full- and part-time students who have received awards. In-state and out-of-state undergraduate students are included. 1973-74 figures have been reported from most of the aid programs that are institutionally administered. 1974-75 data are reported from recipients of assistance through the public college Institutional Undergraduate Scholarship Program and the West Virginia Scholarship Program. Projections included in the final section of this report relate to anticipated awards through all identified programs in 1974-75. (Author/KE)

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FINANCIAL AID RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS ATTENDING WEST VIRGINIA COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

A REPORT TO THE

WEST VIRGINIA BOARD OF REGENTS

PREPARED BY

STAFF

WEST VIRGINIA BOARD OF REGENTS

NOVEMBER 1974

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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INTRODUCTION

Although growing numbers of proprietary and post-secondary vocational technical institutions are administering programs of student financial assistance, this study is directed only toward those undergraduate colleges and universities in West Virginia currently accredited by the Board of Regents. A very significant majority of the total student aid dollars directed to students in West Virginia continues to be channeled through these collegiate institutions.

Data presented in this study clearly reflects that many agencies and institutions are involved in the business of providing financial support to college students. Recent growth in the State Scholarship Program points West Virginia in the direction of the rapidly growing national trend supporting the development of institutional-state-federal partnerships in financing and delivering financial aid.

Colleges included in this report have been called upon to furnish statistics relating to campus-based federal aid programs, institutional awards, and funds channeled to their students from outside agencies. Since the institution has no direct control over many "outside" monies, estimates have sometimes been necessary in reporting those funds flowing through Social Security, Veterans Benefits, etc. With support from institutional personnel, the Board of Regents' staff has gathered data on the West Virginia Scholarship Program and the Institutional Undergraduate Scholarship Program.

While many aid programs continue to be restricted to full-time students, students enrolled on at least a half-time basis are now eligible in certain programs. Institutions

have been requested to report assistance provided to both full and part-time students who have received awards. In-state and out-of-state undergraduate students are included.

Since institutions were still making awards and "repackaging" in October when data in this report was collected, 1973-74 figures have been reported for most of the aid programs which are institutionally administered. 1974-75 data is reported for recipients of assistance through the public college Institutional Undergraduate Scholarship Program and the West Virginia Scholarship Program. Projections included in the final section of this report relate to anticipated awards through all identified programs in 1974-75.

Table I

STUDENTS ASSISTED THROUGH ALL AID PROGRAMS
1973-74

	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	All Institutions
Number of aid recipients	15,150	6037	21,187
Percentage of 73-74 degree-credit head-count enrollment receiving assistance	26.1%	59.6%	31.1%

Statistics reported in Table I provide a general assessment of all financial assistance actually awarded to students enrolled in West Virginia's public and private colleges in 1973-74. Aid included in this general summary comes from the variety of sources identified later in this report. While the percentage of enrolled students receiving assistance is 59.6% at private colleges and 26.1% at public colleges, the

percentage for students at all institutions is 31.1%. The lower over-all percentage is of course due to the fact that more than 80% of the reported students are enrolled at public institutions.

Section I

Federal, Institutional, and Outside Agency Assistance Programs

Colleges and universities included in this report have provided statistics on those financial aid resources which comprise more than 90 percent of the total dollars awarded to students in the form of financial aid. Institutional aid officers disperse funds channeled to students through federal and institutional aid programs, and are in the best position to provide sound estimates of monies directed to their students from outside agencies.

Table II indicates that the federal government directed $9,542,381 to students enrolled during 1973-74 in the colleges and universities accredited by the Board of Regents. While the recently established Basic Educational Opportunity Grant Program and other programs for those entering designated fields of study provided help to many hundreds of students, most of the federal dollars delivered in 1973-74 were channeled through three long-time programs --- College Work-Study Program, National Direct Student Loan Program, and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant Program. Dramatic increases projected in the BEOG program will increase the federal aid to students in West Virginia by approximately one million dollars in 1974-75.

Institutional aid extended to students primarily through gift, loan, and work awards provided $4,348,263 in 1973-74. Data in Table III shows that private colleges continue to depend more on institutional aid than do public colleges. Some 70 percent of the total funds identified as institutional were provided by

private colleges. While most institutional aid is awarded through one of the forms identified above, Morris Harvey College reports a substantial allocation for tuition reduction awards to West Virginia residents.

Respondents to the survey instrument used in this study were almost universal in reporting that totally accurate assessments of "outside agency" resources were indeed difficult, if not impossible. Although college aid officers are expected to effectively determine assistance from outside sources to avoid "over-awarding" students receiving need-based help, they must ultimately reply primarily on information volunteered by the student. Accurate projecting in this area is further clouded by national studies which show that monies directed to students through Social Security education payments, Veterans benefits, etc. often go out of necessity for family living expenses rather than for direct educational costs.

For some of the above reasons, the amounts reported by financial aid personnel in this category should be considered as conservative estimates. Data provided under "Outside Agency Resources" in Table III would therefore represent the minimum expenditures in this very significant category during 1973-74. The $11,321,791 expended by outside agencies for student financial assistance represents the single largest source of aid available to students attending West Virginia colleges and universities.

Since aid recipients typically receive "aid packages" with distinct components from several sources, it is important to distinguish between the number of awards and the number of students assisted. While Table IV shows that 38,240 awards

were made through the programs identified in this section, statistics in Table I indicate that only 21,187 students were assisted from all aid sources. Individual students often receive 3 or 4 different awards in their total "aid package".

Because of reasons formerly identified, submission of 73-74 data has been provided in this section. However, staff estimates in Table XIII are believed realistic and give insight into the total aid picture for 1974-75.

Table II

Federal Assistance Programs
1973-74

PROGRAM	Public Institutions Number of Awards	Public Institutions Dollar Amount	Private Institutions Number of Awards	Private Institutions Dollar Amount	All Institutions Number of Awards	All Institutions Dollar Amount
Basic Educational Opportunity Grant Program	1,074	$ 280,530	289	$ 77,145	1,363	$ 357,675
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant Program	2,272	1,059,431	652	458,855	2,924	1,518,336
College Work-Study Program	4,864	2,376,204	1575	739,621	6,439	3,115,825
National Direct Student Loan Program	4,465	2,566,019	1955	1,521,691	6,420	4,087,710
Law Enforcement Education Program						
Loans	124	28,900	0	0	124	28,900
Grants	179	34,798	34	20,334	213	55,132
Nursing Scholarship Program	150	60,741	60	43,611	210	104,352
Nursing Student Loan Program	210	128,530	129	76,696	339	205,226
Health Professions Scholarship Program	18	11,850	0	0	18	11,850
Health Professions Student Loan Program	55	57,375	0	0	55	57,375
TOTAL	13,411	$6,604,428	4,694	$2,937,953	18,105	$9,542,381

Table III

Institutional and Outside Agency Assistance Programs
1973-74

PROGRAM	Public Institutions Number of Awards	Public Institutions Dollar Amount	Private Institutions Number of Awards	Private Institutions Dollar Amount	All Institutions Number of Awards	All Institutions Dollar Amount
Institutional Aid						
Employment	1,325	$ 732,000	1,660	$ 446,478	2,985	$ 1,178,478
Loan	466	116,207	87	33,454	553	149,661
Gift Aid	1,416	411,110	3,040	2,047,514	4,456	2,458,624
Other (Special scholarships and tuition reductions)	0	0	948	561,500	948	561,500
	3,207	1,259,317	5,735	3,088,946	8,942	4,348,263
Outside Agency Resources	7,802	8,353,299	3,391	2,968,492	11,193	11,321,791
Gift (e.g. civic club scholarships)						
Loan (FISL, United Student Aid Funds, etc.)						
Social Security						
Veterans Benefits						
Vocational Rehabilitation						
Other (Assistance from scholarship programs in other states, etc.)						
	7,802	8,353,299	3,391	2,968,492	11,193	11,321,791
Total Institutional and Outside Aid	11,009	$9,612,616	9,126	$6,057,438	20,135	$15,670,054

Table IV

Federal, Institutional, and Outside Agency Assistance Programs
1973-74

PROGRAM	Public Institutions Number of Awards	Public Institutions Dollar Amount	Private Institutions Number of Awards	Private Institutions Dollar Amount	All Institutions Number of Awards	All Institutions Dollar Amount
Federal Aid Programs	13,411	$ 6,604,428	4,694	$2,937,953	18,105	$ 9,542,381
Institutional Aid Programs	3,207	1,259,317	5,735	3,088,946	8,942	4,348,263
Outside Assistance Programs	7,802	8,353,299	3,391	2,968,492	11,193	11,321,791
TOTAL	24,420	$16,217,044	13,820	$8,995,391	38,240	$25,212,435

Section II

West Virginia Scholarship Program

The West Virginia Scholarship Program was established in 1968 to guarantee, within the limits of legislative appropriations, that the most able and needy students from all sectors of the State be given the opportunity to continue their programs of self-improvement at approved institutions of higher education located in the State.

Appropriations for the first six years of the program have totaled $1,675,000. An allocation of $25,000 for the 68-69 academic year provided monetary awards to 173 students. In considerable contrast, the 74-75 funding level of $1,637,878 will provide financial assistance to approximately 3550 students. 1974-75 expenditures will come very close to equaling the total resources available in the program from 1968 through 1973-74.

Two very significant developments relate to this dramatic growth for 74-75. The State funding level has been increased by one million dollars to $1,500,000. Federal funding of the recently established State Student Incentive Grant Program has channeled $137,878 to help expand the West Virginia Scholarship Program. Although SSIG funds for 1975-76 will not be increased in any significant way, prospects for growth in future years appear positive.

While Scholarship Program administrative personnel have collected data to reflect awarding activity in 1974-75, it must be pointed out that final statistics on student recipients will not be available for several months. Since an expanded

funding level was not announced until July of 1974, it has been necessary to locate needy West Virginians not formerly identified, and to process their late applications. More than two thousand additional applications have been submitted for processing since last July. Data reflected in the following tables relate to awards actually delivered and accepted, and also to awards currently outstanding. Student acceptances have not yet been returned in many instances. As some students return awards and these funds are channeled to other students, statistics relating to the number of awards and institutions where awards are applied will change somewhat. However, major shifts in the awarding patterns reflected in these tables are not anticipated.

Tables V, VI and VII of this section illustrate the number of recipients attending the various colleges and universities located in the State. Award dollar amounts students will be applying to educational costs at each institution are also reflected.

Since the maximum award cannot exceed the tuition and mandatory fee charges at the colleges selected by recipients and since private college charges are considerably higher than those at public colleges, awards to private college recipients are almost always larger in dollar amount. The recent statute change which in effect increases the maximum allowable award (related to the average State General Fund support amount to 4-yr public college students in the preceding academic year - $1243) to private college recipients further broadens this gap in the dollar value of awards.

Data reflected in this section demonstrates a marked increase in the total number of scholarship recipients for 1974-75. While a substantial majority (76.3%)

of the recipients continue to apply their awards at public colleges and universities more recipients (23.7%) are attending private colleges than in any previous year since the Scholarship Program's inception in 1968. Historically 87-90 percent of the total recipients have attended public colleges while 10-13 percent have pursued studies at private colleges. Because of the increased maximum award, the percentage increase in dollars going to private college recipients is even more dramatic than the increase in the number of recipients. Approximately 54.5 percent of the total 74-75 appropriation will be applied toward the educational expenses of recipients attending approved private colleges. By statutory regulation, students assisted through the State Scholarship Program may apply awards at the public or private college of their choice.

Although the impact of this program has been extended in significant ways through the expanded appropriation, it will provide only a small percentage of the total aid resources available to students attending West Virginia colleges and universities in the current year. Recent projections suggest that Scholarship Program funds will represent 5.6 percent of the financial aid dollars directed to students in 1974-75.

Table V

West Virginia Scholarship Program Recipients Attending Private Colleges
1974-75

INSTITUTION	New Recipients	Renewal Recipients	All Recipients	Percent of Private College Awards	Dollar Amount of Awards
Alderson-Broaddus College	113	39	152	18.1	$173,411.00
Appalachian Bible Institute	6	10	16	1.9	?,511.00
Bethany College	49	4	53	6.2	61,505.00
Davis and Elkins College	40	19	59	7.0	71,529.00
Morris Harvey College	101	21	122	14.3	102,656.00
Salem College	63	15	78	9.3	89,079.00
West Virginia Wesleyan College	228	18	246	29.3	277,629.00
Wheeling College	62	17	79	9.3	81,099.00
Beckley College	24	7	31	3.7	19,055.00
Ohio Valley College	7	1	8	.9	9,479.00
TOTAL	693	151	844	100.0	$894,953.00

Table VI

West Virginia Scholarship Program Recipients Attending Public Colleges
1974-75

INSTITUTION	New Recipients	Renewal Recipients	All Recipients	Percent of Public College Awards	Dollar Amount of Awards
Marshall University	219	159	378	14.0	$105,335.50
West Virginia University	719	239	958	35.3	293,845.00
Bluefield State College	14	15	29	1.0	7,223.00
Concord College	116	116	232	8.6	57,192.00
Fairmont State College	115	87	202	7.5	47,724.00
Glenville State College	80	56	136	5.1	30,769.00
Shepherd College	55	28	83	3.1	22,151.00
West Liberty State College	107	34	141	5.2	38,406.00
West Virginia Institute of Technology	159	68	227	8.4	51,811.30
West Virginia State College	57	48	105	3.8	25,507.00
Parkersburg Community College	39	11	50	1.8	14,344.00
Southern West Virginia Community College	38	13	51	1.9	14,929.00
West Virginia Northern Community College	31	3	34	1.2	9,475.00
Potomac State College	65	13	78	2.9	21,915.00
Greenbrier Extension Center of WVU	5	0	5	.2	2,305.00
TOTAL	1819	890	2709	100.0	$742,931.80

Table VII

West Virginia Scholarship Program Recipients Attending Private and Public Colleges
1974-75

INSTITUTIONAL TYPE	New Recipients	Renewal Recipients	All Recipients	Percent of Total Recipients	Total Dollar Amount	Percent of Total Dollars
Private						
4-yr. Colleges	662	143	805	22.6	$ 866,419.00	52.8
2-yr. Colleges	31	8	39	1.1	28,534.00	1.7
	693	151	844	23.7	894,953.00	54.5
Public						
Universities	938	398	1336	37.6	399,180.50	24.3
4-yr. Colleges	703	452	1155	32.5	280,783.30	17.3
2-yr. Colleges	178	40	218	6.2	62,968.00	3.9
	1819	890	2709	76.3	742,931.80	45.5
Total All Institutions	2512	1041	3553	100.0	*$1,637,884.80	100.0

* Although this total indicates an over-awarding of $6.80 above the available total of $1,637,878.00, some students will not accept awards currently outstanding. Final expenditures will not exceed available resources.

Section III

Institutional Undergraduate Scholarship Awards

Through this program, each public college is authorized to grant scholarships in a number not to exceed 5 percent of the full-time equivalent undergraduate enrollment of the institution for the fall semester of the previous year. The Board of Regents' policy regulating the operation of this program directs that Undergraduate Scholarships provide for the waiver of tuition and the registration fee. In addition, awards granted under this policy include the waiver of the nonresident undergraduate student service fee where applicable. Dollar values of these waivers presently range from $75 a semester for in-state students to $555.00 a semester for out-of-state students. Formerly known as "Board of Regents Undergraduate Scholarships", waivers granted through this program are now identified by the name of the institution granting the waiver (Board of Regents' Policy Bulletin No. 38).

Data reported in this section has been supplied by each institution to reflect waiver recipients for the 1974-75 academic year. Characteristics of assisted students at each institution as well as reasons for awarding recipients are related in the following tables.

As might be expected, Table VIII shows that institutions with the highest FTE enrollments report the largest number of scholarship recipients through the 5 percent allotment formula. Although some institutions had not committed 100 percent of their authorized waivers at the time the inventory used in this study was completed, they may be expected to utilize remaining awards in the months ahead.

Table IX provides a breakdown of waivers to in-state and out-of-state students by number of awards and dollar value of waivers granted at each institution. Dollar values of waivers have been computed on the basis of tuition and registration fee charged by institutions for in-state students and on the basis of tuition, registration fee and undergraduate student service fee for out-of-state students. Since fees in these categories are approximately 6 times higher for out-of-state than for in-state students, the dollar value of waivers is also considerably higher for out-of-state waiver recipients. This fact is clearly reflected in Table X. While only 17.3 percent of the total dollar value of waivers was directed to in-state students, more than 55 percent of the waivers went to West Virginians. With the exception of West Virginia State College, institutions which directed more than 50 percent of their waivers to out-of-state students are "border" institutions.

Colleges and university officials are of the opinion that the current awarding pattern as it relates to numbers of awards to in-state and out-of-state students is consistent with over-all institutional goals and intentions. They stress that maintanence and continuing development of certain programs are strengthened by attracting students from both West Virginia and surrounding states. Financial aid officers are especially strong in their belief that granting tuition and fee waivers to out-of-state students ultimately allows more total students to receive financial aid. They point out that an out-of-state student deserving of $1000 in assistance can have his full need met through an institutional waiver, while an in-state student with a similar need can have only a small portion of his need met through a waiver.

The contention is that institutional, federal, and outside agency controlled aid will go further and allow more students to be assisted by taking care of some out-of-state students through waivers.

Table XII provides a summary of awarding practices in 1974-75 in terms of student abilities recognized through the Institutional Undergraduate Scholarships. Data provided clearly shows that the highest percentage of recipients were selected in the catogories of "General Academic Ability" and "Athletic Ability". While only 14 percent of the total recipients were selected primarily on the basis of demonstrated financial need, it should be pointed out that most other aid programs are based on financial need. For many public institutions, the waiver program represents their only means of assisting gifted and deserving students who cannot meet the need qualifications of the other assistance programs.

Interesting comparisons can be made between data in this eport and the analysis of the Board of Regents Undergraduate Scholarships conducted in the fall of 1972.

1. Number of awards. The fall 74 waiver number of 1995 represents an increase of 20 awards above the 1975 made in the fall of 72.

2. In-state and out-of-state recipients. 65.1 percent of fall 72 waivers were made to in-state students. 55.5 percent of fall 74 awards are going to West Virginia residents.

3. Sex. 1.5 percent more male recipients are reflected in the 1974 report.

4. Reasons for waiver eligibility. The fall 1972 report showed that the highest number of awards were granted to students possessing high general academic ability, followed by those with financial need and then those with athletic ability. The current report shows a similar pattern, but with athletic ability in second place and academic ability in a specific field in third place.

In relating the Institutional Undergraduate Scholarship Awards to the dollar value of all aid identified in this study, it becomes apparent that the waiver program represents an important but very small portion of the total available resources. $1,108,840 or 3.9 percent of all 1974-75 resources is supplied through this program.

Table VIII

INSTITUTIONAL UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS - FALL 1974

Number of Awards

INSTITUTION	Undergraduate FTE Enrollment Fall 1973	5 Percent of FTE Enrollment	Scholarships Awarded Fall 1974	Percent Possible Awards Made - Fall 1974	Scholarship Awards Fall - 1974
Marshall University	6,788	339	339	100.0	17.0
West Virginia University	13,695	685	685	100.0	34.3
Bluefield State College	920	46	46	100.0	2.3
Concord College	1,748	87	87	100.0	4.4
Fairmont State College	3,140	157	153	97.4	7.7
Glenville State College	1,543	77	64	83.1	3.2
Shepherd College	1,926	96	90	93.8	4.5
West Liberty State College	2,870	143	141	98.6	7.0
West Virginia Institute of Technology	2,335	117	104	88.8	5.2
West Virginia State College	2,828	141	117	82.9	5.9
Parkersburg Community College	1,420	71	64	90.1	3.2
Southern West Virginia Community College	965	48	43	89.6	2.1
West Virginia Northern Community College	596	30	29	96.7	1.5
Potomac State College of W. Va. University	650	33	33	100.0	1.7
TOTAL	41,424	2,071	1,995	96.3	100.0

Inventory of Institutional Undergraduate Scholarship Recipients - Fall 1974 Table IX

Number of Awards and Dollar Value of Awards
by In-State and Out-of-State Categories

INSTITUTION	In-State Students		Out-of-State & Foreign Students		TOTALS	
	Number of Waivers	Dollar Value of Waivers	Number of Waivers	Dollar Value of Waivers	WAIVERS	DOLLARS
Marshall University	159	$23,850.	180	$189,000.	339	$212,850.
West Virginia University	393	70,740.	292	324,120.	685	394,860.
Bluefield State College	24	3,600.	22	22,000.	46	25,600.
Concord College	35	5,250.	52	52,000.	87	57,250.
Fairmont State College	117	17,550.	36	36,000.	153	53,550.
Glenville State College	41	6,150.	23	23,000.	64	29,150.
Shepherd College	53	7,950.	37	37,000.	90	44,950.
West Liberty State College	35	5,250.	106	106,000.	141	111,250.
West Virginia Institute of Technology	63	9,450.	41	41,000.	104	50,450.
West Virginia State College	56	8,400.	61	61,000.	117	69,400.
Parkersburg Community College	57	15,390.	7	3,570.	64	18,960.
Southern West Virginia Community College	40	10,800.	3	1,530.	43	12,330.
West Virginia Northern Community College	20	5,400.	9	4,590.	29	9,990.
Potomac State College of W.Va. University	14	2,100.	19	16,150.	33	18,250.
TOTAL	1,107	$191,880.	888	$916,960.	1,995	$1,108,840.

Dollar Value is computed on the basis of tuition and registration fees charged by the institutions for In-State students and on the basis of tuition, registration fee and undergraduate student service fees for Out-of-State students

Inventory of Institutional Undergraduate Scholarship Recipients - Fall 1974 Table X

Percentage of Number of Awards and Dollars Going to In-State Versus Out-of-State Students

INSTITUTION	In-State Students		Out-of-State & Foreign Students	
	Percent of Total Waivers	Percent of Total Dollar Value	Percent of Total Waivers	Percent of Total Dollar Value
Marshall University	46.9	11.2	53.1	88.8
West Virginia University	57.4	17.9	42.6	82.1
Bluefield State College	52.2	14.1	47.8	85.9
Concord College	40.2	9.2	59.8	90.8
Fairmont State College	76.5	32.8	23.5	67.2
Glenville State College	64.0	21.1	36.0	78.9
Shepherd College	58.9	17.7	41.1	82.3
West Liberty State College	24.8	4.7	75.2	95.3
West Virginia Institute of Technology	60.6	18.7	39.4	81.3
West Virginia State College	47.9	12.1	52.1	87.9
Parkersburg Community College	89.1	81.2	10.9	18.8
Southern West Virginia Community College	93.0	87.6	7.0	12.4
West Virginia Northern Community College	69.0	54.1	31.0	45.9
Potomac State College of W.Va. University	42.4	11.5	57.6	88.5
OVER-ALL PERCENTAGE	55.5%	17.3%	44.5%	82.7%

Inventory of Institutional Undergraduate Scholarship Recipients - Fall 1974 Table XI

By Sex

INSTITUTION	Male	Percent of Total Waivers	Female	Percent of Total Waivers	TOTAL
Marshall University	175	51.6	164	48.4	339
West Virginia University	432	63.1	253	36.9	685
Bluefield State College	30	65.2	16	34.8	46
Concord College	58	67.0	29	33.0	87
Fairmont State College	87	56.9	66	43.1	153
Glenville State College	35	54.7	29	45.3	64
Shepherd College	56	62.2	34	37.8	90
West Liberty State College	93	66.0	48	34.0	141
West Virginia Institute of Technology	77	74.0	27	26.0	104
West Virginia State College	83	70.9	34	29.1	117
Parkersburg Community College	29	45.3	35	54.7	64
Southern West Virginia Community College	10	23.2	33	76.7	43
West Virginia Northern Community College	4	13.8	25	86.2	29
Potomac State College of W.Va. University	19	57.6	14	42.4	33
TOTAL	1,188	59.6%	807	40.4%	1,995

Inventory of Institutional Undergraduate Scholarship Recipients - Fall 1974 Table XII

By Category (Single Primary Reason Given by Institution)

INSTITUTION	Demonstrated Financial Need	General Academic Ability	Academic Ability Specific Field	* Athletic Ability	Extracurricular Ability	American Legion Contest Winner	V.F.W. Contest Winner
Marshall	87 (25.6)	123 (36.3)		79 (23.3)	40 (11.8)	3 (.9)	7 (2.1)
West Virginia		230 (33.6)	142 (20.7)	215 (31.4)	76 (11.1)	10 (1.5)	12 (1.7)
Bluefield	10 (21.7)	13 (28.3)	9 (19.6)	14 (30.4)			
Concord	14 (16.1)	29 (33.3)		32 (36.8)	12 (13.8)		
Fairmont	3 (2.0)	70 (45.7)	48 (31.4)	28 (18.3)		2 (1.3)	2 (1.3)
Glenville	11 (17.2)	15 (23.4)	16 (25.0)	22 (34.4)			
Shepherd	1 (1.1)	51 (56.7)		26 (28.9)	11 (12.2)	1 (1.1)	
West Liberty		66 (46.8)	20 (14.2)	55 (39.0)			
W. Va. Tech	11 (10.6)	28 (26.9)	38 (36.5)	26 (25.0)			1 (1.0)
W. Va. State	102 (87.2)	15 (12.8)					
Parkersburg	14 (21.9)	39 (60.9)	8 (12.5)		2 (3.1)	1 (1.6)	
Southern W. Va.	8 (18.6)	18 (41.9)	17 (39.5)				
W. Va. Northern	19 (65.6)	7 (24.1)			3 (10.3)		
Potomac State	10 (30.3)	12 (36.3)	2 (6.1)	7 (21.2)		2 (6.1)	
TOTAL	290	716	300	504	144	19	22
PER CENT OF TOTAL	14.5	35.9	15.0	25.3	7.2	1.0	1.1

* Not included in this column are 66 students participating in intercollegiate athletics. Concord lists 1 student under the single primary category of Financial Need and West Virginia State lists 53. Under the category of General Academic Ability, Bluefield lists 2 students, Fairmont lists 5 students, West Liberty lists 1 student and West Virginia Tech lists 3 students. Fairmont lists 1 student under Academic Ability in a Specific Field.

Section IV

Projected Assistance From All Known Financial Aid Resources In 1974-75

Data provided on recipients of awards through the West Virginia Scholarship Program and the Institutional Undergraduate Scholarship Program is based on assistance being granted to students during 1974-75. While some changes will occur as "aid repackaging" continues throughout the academic year, reported awarding patterns in these programs should not change in any significant manner.

Since data provided earlier in this report on federal aid programs, outside agency aid, and other institutionally administered assistance programs was based on 1973-74 figures, a comprehensive view of the anticipated total financial aid effort in 1974-75 must involve some projections. Table XIII includes actual statistics in the programs where data has already been reported and projections in those programs where 74-75 data is not yet available.

Since significant increases are not expected in institutional aid programs and outside agency assistance efforts, Table XIII uses 73-74 funding levels in these programs. However, a similar projection in the area of federal aid programs is not appropriate. A dramatic growth of more than $1,100,000 in the relatively new BEOG program combined with a predicted decrease of some $58,000 in the Nursing and Health Professions Scholarship Programs will result in a net increase of slightly more than one million dollars over the 73-74 funding level. This increase in the BEOG program and the expanded West Virginia Scholarship Program represent the areas of major growth for 74-75.

Data provided in Table XIII give insights into the relative impact of the several major aid programs. It shows that more than 75 percent of the anticipated financial assistance awarded to students attending colleges and universities accredited by the Board of Regents will come from federal aid and outside agency assistance programs. Slightly less than 15 percent of the total amount will come from institutional gift, loan, and work programs. The remaining 9.5 percent represents the State's effort in this area. While these statistics tend to suggest a rather minimal state role in the total financial aid effort, it must be remembered that West Virginia has provided very substantial funds to maintain low tuition levels at the public colleges and universities. Although these State General Fund expenditures are not categorized as student financial aid, they do relate very directly to providing financial support to students enrolled in the public system.

Data collected for this report was gathered with the intent of providing a current and comprehensive assessment of student financial assistance channeled through West Virginia's undergraduate colleges and universities. There has been no major attempt to relate resources available to the existing need. However, respondents were asked to indicate if available aid resources were adequate to meet the needs of their students. Institutional responses to this question and other recent developments may provide helpful insights for those seeking answers to the question of existing unmet need.

1. Financial aid officers from the institutions included in this study reported that more than 1600 students who demonstrated financial need for the 1973-74 academic year could not be assisted because of insufficient resources. This figure represents actual aid applicants, and does not include those who did not even attempt to enroll because of insufficient resources.

2. Secondary school counselors recently estimated that approximately 1100 high school seniors from the class of 73 did not enroll in a post-secondary educational program because of insufficient financial resources.

3. Although no recent data has been collected in this area, college and university personnel suggest that one of the most serious problems with which they are confronted is that of enrolled students with insufficient financial support. "Under-awarded" students must encumber their families with unreasonable financial burdens or burden themselves to major loan obligations for the future.

4. The College Scholarship Service (needs analysis system utilized by most colleges and universities) has recently announced a change in the formula used to calculate financial need. This change results from recent national studies which showed that parents (especially middle income parents) were being expected to provide unrealistically high contributions for college expenses. Incorporation of this new formula for 1975-76 aid applications will mean that more students will be demonstrating financial need and that current aid recipients will in many cases demonstrate more need in the future. Sidney Marland, former U.S. Commissioner of Education, has recently suggested that if current funding levels are not increased there will be more than 2 billion dollars in unmet need for 1975-76.

Statistics related throughout this report on the numbers of aid recipients and the magnitude of existing programs in dollar value suggest that access to higher learning in West Virginia is very closely related to the maintenance of adequate financial assistance resources.

Table XIII

Primary Financial Aid Resources
1974-75

PROGRAM	Dollar Amount	Percentage Of Projected Total Aid Dollars
Federal Aid Programs	$10,626,605	36.6
Institutional Aid Programs	4,348,263	14.9
Outside Assistance Programs	11,321,791	39.0
West Virginia Scholarship Program	1,637,878	5.6
Tuition and Fee Waiver Program	1,108,840	3.9
	$29,043,377	100.0

Definitions

Basic Educational Opportunity Grant Program - New federal grant program established by the 1972 Education Amendments. Needy students are assured of receiving this grant if eligibility is demonstrated. There is no state allotment formula.

College Work-Study Program - Federal aid program which provides part-time jobs for students to help defray college expenses. Eligibility is based on financial need.

Federally Insured Student Loan Program - Federal loan program which allows students to borrow from banks or other lending institutions --- with federal assurance that repayment of the amount borrowed will occur.

Health Professions Scholarship Program - Federal gift aid program to students who demonstrate exceptional financial need. Recipients must pursue programs in designated medical fields.

Health Professions Loan Program - Federal loan program for students who pursue programs in designated medical fields. Partial cancellation of the loan may occur if a loan recipient practices medicine in a designated shortage area.

Institutional Undergraduate Scholarship Awards - Provides tuition and registration fee waivers (also student service fee for out-of-state students)for students meeting institutionally determined eligibility criteria at public colleges and universities.

Law Fnforcement Education Program - Federal program which directs loans and grants to students preparing for law enforcement careers.

National Direct Student Loan - Low interest federal loan program for undergraduate students who demonstrate financial need.

Nursing Scholarship Program - Federal grant program for nursing students who demonstrate exceptional financial need.

Nursing Student Loan Program - Federal loan program for nursing students who demonstrate financial need.

Social Security Benefits - Monthly stipends to help defray educational expenses of students who meet specified criteria established by the Social Security Administration. Eligibility is usually dependent upon qualifications of living or deceased parent(s).

State Student Incentive Grant Program - New federal program implemented in 1974-75 which made federal funds available to States for the establishment or expansion of grant and scholarship programs for students with substantial financial need.

Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant Program - Federal grant program targeted toward students of exceptional financial need.

West Virginia Scholarship Program - Statewide program of gift aid administered by the Board of Regents. Monetary awards are directed toward needy and able West Virginians attending approved colleges and universities located in the State.

Veterans Benefits - Monthly stipends to help defray educational expenses of students whose living or deceased parent(s) qualify for monetary benefits. G.I. Benefits would also be included under this designation.

Vocational Rehabilitation Educational Benefits - Gift aid to help defray educational expenses for physically handicapped students who meet eligibility criteria established by the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation.